Judicial Election ... Monday, June 7.

NOMINATIONS FOR APPEAL JUDGES PREDERIC WHITTLESEY, GREENE C. BRONSON. ADDISON GARDINER. B. DAVIS NOXON, AMBROSE L. JORDAN, CHARLES H. RUGGLES. MARCUS T. REYNOLDS, FREEBORN G. JEWETT. Clerk of the Cours of Appeals.

John T. Lamport, Charles S. Benton. First Popular Election.
Fail not to Vote, and for the best men

City Judicial Nominations. The Whig Nominating Convention reassembled at Broadway House last evening, and agreed on the following names :

JOHN DUER.

HIRAM RETCHUM,

WM. CURTIS NOVES.

For Judges of the Court of Common Picas:

JOHN L. MASON.

RASTUS C. BENEDICT,

ALEX. W. BRADFORD. The Convention then adjourned to 71 o'clock this evening, to nominate two Judges of the Supreme ticket is morally certain.

Court, in place of John SLOSSON and ALEX. BRAD-FORD, Esqrs. declined. specing Justice Bronson belog transposed from the top to the bottom of the last paragraph. The more intelli-

Bent reader will have made the correction already. Riopement - A paragraph crept into our City News jesterday, entitled "Capid's Doings," which could not was written late the preceding night by a collector of news, who has been but a short time with us, and does not seem to have learned that we characterize such complications of treachery and lechery as he so lightly details only in terms of grave abhorrence and detests tion. If such an elopement were not intrinsically most base and criminal, the selfish depravity which could coldly doem two circles of relatives to disgrace and angulah can be regarded but with loathing, and should be spoken of with the sternest reprobation.

Our Canals-State Policy.

"Farious on THE CANAL—That the price of freights is very high on the Canals all over the country is a fact which nobody denies, but it is putting this fact to hard service to use it as an argument to the enlargement of the Eric Canal, as some of the Whig prints are

ment of the Eric Canal, as some of the venig pulse doing.

Traveling on the highways is expensive, but the cost will not be any less if we widen the roads. The true remedy would be to build more carrisage. So in this matter of the Canal, the way to diminish the rates of freight is to have more boats. If the State Government must in teriere in this matter, the cheapest and most expeditious way of doing it would be to build boats to bring the products of the country to market. With twice as many boats as we have now, the price of freight would instantly fall to a reasonable rate; the boats might be sold for nearly what the State paid for them, and we should escape the evil of any material addition to the State Debt."

**Material Research of the course of which proposed is country to other lowers which proposed is

and maintains its theories with such a cool con- Freedom in the matter of the Annexation of Texas tempt of notorious facts as this same Evening Post. and his treacherous defection from those pledges Surely no man who has any practical knowledge when, by reason thereof, Northern vigilance had of the Erie Canal, its capacities and its embarrass- been lulled and Mr. Polk's election secured-if ments, could have written the above. Of the half they expect us to forget that the single vote of his nal there cannot be one so blind as not to know Senate and compelled the exclusion of Slavery from that the difficulties now encountered are caused by at least half of Texas-and if they expect to ride a deficiency of Water on the higher levels and of him into the Presidency on the back of eleventhlockage power wherever the locks have not been hour professions of Northern sentiment, branded as d under the policy of Enlargement. Double hypocritical by the whole tenor of his career up to the locks throughout and increase the number and 1846-then we gaess they will be disappointed. capacity of some of the feeders, and the boats now in use could and would accomplish fifty per cent. more transportation than they now do. Each boat would carry more freight, and make the trip from Buffalo or Rochester to Albany in two-thirds to three fourths of the time now required. At present a boat must not be loaded so as to draw over fortytwo inches; if any is, it is subject to a penalty. It is stopped on the average every four or five miles by a lock, and, on coming up, finds a boat therein. and must wait its turn; and if a break occurs or a boat sticks in a lock or elsewhere, a wedge of boats three to five miles long immediately accumulates on either side, causing enormous delays not merely while the stoppage continues but at the locks each side for a long time afterward. Simply doubling the locks, and providing water to fill them, as the Enlargement contemplates, would increase the capacity of the present boats immense ly : but let the Canal be thoroughly enlarged us it already is partially, and these same boats will carry twice as much as they now do with greater ease and far greater speed than is now attained .city of the Canal were ample, its boats If the capacity of the Canal were ample, its boats would be doubled by private enterprise within six ty days whenever an increase should be really needed, as indicated by the rates of transportation.—
There would have been hundreds of new boats built the past Winter, on the strength of last Fall's water to built the past Winter, on the strength of last Fall's last could be called water to be considered when the capacity of the strength of last fall's last could be called the capacity of th high freights, if the State had provided water to more than widening the roads would reduce the expense of traveling! Are there any roads now so hoked with travel that a man journeying thereon three hundred miles must stand still a third of the time waiting for opportunity to proceed ? Then we say such roads should be widened, and that the cost of travel and transportation thereon would be diminished thereby. Can any doubt it ?

The Post quotes from the Albany Evening Journal a remark that the present rates of freight will not probably continue through the season, and

Why not? Because there will be, not more water it the Canal but a larger supply of boats. Why should we make the present rate of freight an argument to expend money on the Canal, when we know and acknowledge that it is a rate which cannot be kept up in

You mistake, neighbor! Freights will full off because the pressure of Produce coming down and of Goods going up will be diminished. Should the amount to be transported weekly through the Canals continue as great through July and August as it has has been through May, we shall have little reduction in freights, even though the State were to build five hundred new boats in addition to those already in use. The more boats there are running, the greater will be the bindrance in lockage, the more tedious the passage, the more considerable the actual cost of running each boat through. But enlarge the Canal so that each boat may carry One Hundred Tons as easily as it now does Forty, and the number of boats and lockages will be diminished, the Canal will be less choked and the passage through will be made in one-fourth less time than at present. Then freights will be greatly lower than now because they can be afforded much lower, and because there will be room on the Canal for all that seeks that channel. All this is very

That freights will be lower in Midsummer than they now are is very true; but they will almost certainly rise again in October. Whenever there is a great deal to be conveyed on the Canal freights will be high until its capacity is much increased. The Railroads may draw off some freight ; but the population and productiveness of the West are so rapidly increasing that the extraordinary commerce of this year will be rivaled by the ordinary business of years not far distant. And shall New-York invite this business or repel it?

clear and simple to those familiar with the Canals

WESTCHESTER Co .- The Supervisors have fixed the Salary of the County Judge at \$1,500; Surrogate \$1,500 also.

Monroe Co. has fixed the salary of her Judge at \$1,000; Surrogate \$500.

CHARLES LANNAN, Esq. author of 'A Summer in the West, is about to journey down the St. Lawrence to the Bay, and thence across through the wild re-gion of the late disputed Eastern Boundary to Newnawick and so back to this City. We infer that the noses of the trout are to be tickled with an imitation fly sionally on the route and the palate of the reading blie temoted with a book on his return. We heartily

NEXT PRESIDENT IN MEXICO .- La Patria of the 19th says that on the 15th a President and Vice President were to be elected for the Republic of Mexico.

WESTCHESTER.-The Whige of this nicely balanced County, in nominating candidates for the Judicial Election, placed on their ticket the name of WM. N. SCRUGHAM, Esq. of Yonkers for District Attorney—he being a political opponent and already the Loco nominee for that office, but regarded as a competent and fair man. This act of Political cour tesy, which we think has not been paralleled by our opponents in any County of the State, is met by the Westchester Spy. a foolish Loco-Foco sheet at White Plains, with the most preposterous personal attacks on ALBERT LOCKWOOD, the Whig candidate for Judge, as no lawyer! and on LEWIS C. PLATT, the Whig candidate for Surrogate, as incompetent, a mere lawyer's clerk and a boy-Mr. Platt having been admitted to the Bar some four years ago, and being now only 27 years old-older than Pitt was when made Prime Minister or Napoleon when he conquered Italy. We fear something like this was needed to draw out the great body of the Whig voters of Westchester, and especially of the Northern Whig towns, at a season when the farmers are generally busy and their work is this year behind; and we hope care has been taken to send copies of the Spy into every part of the County. Let this be done seasonably and thoroughly, and the success of the entire Whig

The Cleveland Plandeaier is among the few Loco-Food journals which, heartily ashamed of the preting Justice Brusson helps to the line re-Slavery Propoganda, are now bent on seeking oblivion for it in a boisterous and profitable devotion to Northern Rights and Principles. The following is from a late issue of the Plaindealer:

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.—Should General have passed muster with the responsible Editor nor yet with his Assistant in charge of the City department. It safely count upon the following States as against

the Northern candidate;	
Texas 3 Louisiana 6 Mississippi 6	New Hampshire
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	m. 4.1

Mat against Taylor 59 Total. The idea of VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY and PENNSYLVANIA voting " For the Free Trade Candidate, while South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas vote against him, is enough to up-

set the gravity of an owl. -We are quite willing that Mr. Silas Wright and his friends should amuse themselves with this sort of figuring to their hearts' content. If they really suppose, however, that the People will forget We know of no other journal which propounds Mr. Wright's pledges to stand by the cause of on people who live within sight of that Ca- man Dix would have stopped Annexation in the

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

My attention has been called, within a short time, to the important work above-named, of which so little is known even among the business men of this City; and, as near as I have been able to ascertain, it is a Sloop Canal, which, commencing at Delaware City, 41 miles below Philadelphia, and crossing the State of Delaware, terminates in one of the arms of the Chesapeake Bay. Its length is 134 miles; it has a tide lock at each end, with a ift lock of 8 feet on each side of the summit level. The water in it on the lower levels is 11 feet, but the upper level between the two lift-locks is on-8 feet deep.

The capacity of the locks will pass vessels 85 feet long, 21 feet wide, drawing 7} feet water. The Company derives its charter from the State of Delaware, and the United States Government is a stockholder to the amount of \$350,000.

A competent engineer estimates the cost of raising the water through the deep cut on the upper level so as to make the Canal 11 feet deep throughhigh freights, if the State had provided water to tame from this City outside to the Capes of the float them. And yet the Post gravely argues that Delaware and up that Bay to Delaware City, thence through the Chesapeake Canal to Baltimore is 264 miles; while from here outside to the Capes of the sspeake, thence up the Bay to Baltimore it is

From their list of tolls, printed on the 26th of

pril, 1844, I see they charged then upon				
Dry Goods50e	per	1,000 lbs.		
Hardware30c	- 49	44		
Groceries40e	-	16		
Manufactured Tobacco35c	**	90		
Cos) 20c		ton.		

Compare this with the whole freight from this City to Albany, 150 miles, which is, on Dry Goods, City to Albany, 130 miles, which is, on Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. including all kinds Canal freight as it is called, one dollar per ton or 5 cts. per hundred ibs. while the toll alone on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal is an average of over 4 cts. per hundred on the same descriptions of merchandize. The freight from Albany on a barrel of flour is 10 cts. The toll on the D. & C. Canal is 3 cents, being nearly one-third of the whole freight.

What should be done to make this Canal greatly beneficial to the whole American people? I suggest that the Government should buy out the residue of the stock of this Company, enlarge the canacity of the Canal, and throw it open to the com-

due of the stock of this Company, change the ca-pacity of the Canal, and throw it open to the com-merce of the world free of toll. How very impor-tant it is that the great West, abounding with the products of her soil, with her rich and exhaustless veins of from and Coal, having made her Canals and Railroads hundreds of miles in length, to the Ches-apeake Bay, should have a free outlet to the Eastn Markets, and how inappreciable to every family the East is it that these articles of Iron. Food, and fuel should come free to them, without paying exorbitant toll for the privilege of passing through

STATES; & Lecture before the Boston Mercantile Library Association, by CHARLES SUNNER," Is a production of more than ordinary interest at a time when questions of Social Reform and the Relations of Classes are attracting general attention. It will serve to remind some of the thoughtless apologists for the Slavery of the Blacks that the arguments they are accustomed, with so much self complacency, to urge in palliation of that form of oppression, may be-usy, have been-employed with equal effect in behalf of White Slavery. Published by Ticknor & Co. Boston.

The last number of The Literary World, now before us, contains an interesting article on the translated work of Jean Paul, Wait and Vult, an entertaining paper on Williams's Youth of Shakspeare, and subject of an article. A recent work on Ethnology is commented upon at some length, and Gaillard's History of the Reformation is criticised with some spirit. A lengthy, finished and scholar-like examination of Felton's Eschylus fills two pages. A racy reply to Punch on Copyright follows, together with some lively translations from the French, critical notices of the Pictures at the National Academy, gleanings from foreign newspapers, and miscellaneous matter—altogether an agree while an extended review of the Poetical Works of Moore and Southey; and the clever book of Mrs. Butler forms the says of him: "We know him to be a Democrat in able number for the general reader. Office 136 Nas

PORTRAIT OF GEN. TAYLOR.-We have before us a life-size colored lithograph portrait of 'Old Rough and Ready, engraved by F. Michelin, 111 Nassau at from a drawing by Edward Clay. Its accuracy as a likeness is certified by Capt Morrison of the Regular Infantry. apt. Luther of the 2d Reg. of Infantry, Major Hamilton. Capt. Luther of the sa res.

Lieut. W. S. Smith, and Lieut. D. S. Rogers, all of whom third is supposed to have fied to this City. are personally acquainted with the General and therefore qualified to speak with confidence. Price \$1. Sold Thanks to Mr. DESNIS for Boston papers by by M. Long & Brother, 33 Ann-at.

Our City Judges.

Several articles lately published in your journal indicate, that there are some who take an interest in our approaching Judicial Election. It was fear ed by many wise and good men that an Election of Judges by the People would result in the choice of men unfit for that high station; that, in the excitement of party politics, men without character or learneen manifest upon this subject except a very small tempest in a very small tes pot in one corner of the City Hall. The People and the Bar seem inclined to let this election go by default. They seem willing to permit any unauthorized elique to nominate such men as they see fit. This ought not to be. Good men must be nominated or they will not be elected. Those men of both parties who have a regard for the welfare of the munity-ought to come forward and lend their sctive cooperation in securing the nomination of meh of learning integrity and shifty. The character, acquirements and past conduct of the candidates for the Judicial as for other offices ought to be discussed, that the People may vote understandingly. This discussion ought to be bold and fearless. The conduct of the Judges ought to be brought mere directly under the eye of the community. The practice of taking fees to such an inordinate extent has very justly brought upon the Bench much odium, especially in this City. To such an eatent had this evil obtained, that it was considered necessary to insert a provision in the Constitution upon this subject. This evil is in a measure cared. But there are other evils of a much greater magnitude, for which the Constitution and the laws have provided no remedy. No man can properly discharge the duties of a Judge who ceases to study, and who loses all loterest in the progress of Juridical Science, the moment be takes a scatupon the bench. No man is fit for that high office who has not some just appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of his statuon—who has not some little knowledge of law beyond the cease cited by counsel, and who has not some slight desire to make himself acquainted with the great principles of Jurisprudence. No man should be elected to that office who cannot, self-sustained, stand erect before his fellow-men, keep himself clear from small cliques, and discharge his duty faithfully and fearlessly, without prejudice and without partiality. No man ought to have a seat upon the Rench who regards the Judicial office solely as a means of obtaining a livetihood, or as a source of gain. The only assignard against the election of such men is in the intelligence of the people.

To the Bart his is a matter of the highest importance. illigence of the people.

To the Bar this is a matter of the highest importance.

ortance.

There are other and more important questions to be

the little estimation it now enjoyer-meir right to do so cannot be disputed.

But the People have a right to say whether they will bear the increased expense, delay, vexasion and uncer-tainty in the administration of justice, which as unfaith-ful and incompetent Judiciary necessarily entails upon

them.

It need not be stated that the foregoing reflections do not spily with equal force to all who hold Judicial offices in our City Courts. Very far from it. There are men of learning, ability and moral worth upon the benches of our Municipal Courts who have kept the ermine pure and unspotted, and discharged their dury faithfully and fearlessly. Will not the People discriminate and secure justice to themselves by executing it on others?

Yours.

LEX.

except a casual notice in the sketch of Com. Elliot. and children were thrown into the greatest possible dis-Nullification not noticed either; not a slogle blographias Osceola, Black Hawk, Joseph Brant, Red Jacket, and Dias Boudinot, who have earned themselves a place in American History; Esck Cowen, one of the most dia, tinguished Jurists of this country; James Wadsworth, a man distinguished for his philanthropy, and Bishop Hobart, one of the purest and best of Christian Preof Foreign Gold and Silver Coin their value is calculated in pounds, shillings and pence; very useful for Americans is it not? In a list of Observatories the names of the National Observatory at Washington and the Cincinnati Observatory at Cincinnati are carefully

ing mentioned a few errors of omission I will now life and were much beloved in their own circle, but never having made a world-wide reputation of course such notices only take up space that might have been never awing made a word-wide reputation of course such notices only take up space that might have been more profitably employed.

And now having started the scent I hope some more experienced critic will take time to examine the book thoroughly and show it up as it deserves.

Yety respectfully yours, &c.

P. S. I would say that the Editor apologies for the

omission of Biographical Notices by saying that the friends of many persons of distinction had been written to for materials, but not having received any answer he had not noticed them at all-but such should not have been the case in any of the persons I have men-

tioned, as their biographies can be found in print. Gev. T. Edwards, Esq. of Russellville, has announced himself a candidate for Coogress in the

Schnellpost says that a United States ship with troops for Mexico that came into that port, reported its cargo at the Custom House as " 400 heroes." "Luckily," adds the writer, "these wares were in transits and not designed for our consumption." BURGLARY .- The store of Christopher Rober-

son, Lynn, Mass, was entered on Friday night last, and robbed of 173 pairs of ladies' shoes, valued at \$200. The

the New-Haven and Springfield Line.

Anti-Rent-Difficulties between Landlord and

Report on Anti-Rent Troubles - Efects of Land Monopoly-Presentation - Lawren Craft has uphical Parronney. Many Factors Craft has uphical Parronney. Manner Estates - Oversamus for Serfs - Quarter Sales - Presention Rights - Reintry - Judge Syntax on Eject

Revolution—Lawyer Coeff has upsted Patronary—Manor Estates—Covenants for Seris—Quarter Sales—Presuptions Rights—Reservy—Judge Spancer on Ejectors of the Seris—Reservy—Judge Spancer on Ejectors of the Seris of the Spanish and Treadwell s majority of the Special Committee on leasehold of estates, reported, recommending the passage of the Spanish and Treadwell s majority of the Special Committee on leasehold of estates, reported, recommending the passage of the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take of the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. a motion was made to take on the Legislature broke up. ing would, by means of party machinery, succeed in pro- majority of the Special Committee on leasehold curing their election. Thus far no excitement whatever estates, reported, recommending the passage of t e

chief source of that famine and oppression is the une-qual distribution of the soil?

The first grants of land within the boundaries of the present State of New York, were made by the Dutch. Extensive tracts were coded to rich speculators upon the single condition that within a limited time, a certain number of settlers should be introduced. The object of these grants was, undoubtedly, to build up in the new world the same manorial and baronial system of holding lands that prevailed throughout nearly the whole of Europe. The English, to whom the Dutch surrendered the colony, pursued the same policy. So also did the French in their possessions, and the whole of Canada East now groans under the oppression of the seignorial system.

of Canada East now grouns under the oppression of the seignorial system.

At the breaking out of the Revolution, there was in the State of New York more inequality of wealth and condition than in any other English colony. A few families monopolized the territory and formed a provincial aristocrasey, apping the manners and assuming the dignity of the lords and barons of the old world. The Colonial Government of New-York had scarcely any of the factures or elements of democracy which entered so largely into the form and frame work of the other Colonial Governments.

Governments.

The Committee tell us that soon after the War of the Revolution the Legislature attempted to destroy the aristocratic element of society, by the act of '87, intended to abolish the feudal system.

But pride and avarice, aided by legal skill and craft, and constant the indical internetions, contrived in many

But pride and avarice, sided by legal skill and craft, and supported by judicial interpositions, contrived in many important particulars to avoid the effects of the law, and defeat its intention. A leasehold system was devised, by which the land was conveyed in tee simple, but by which it was still bound by inany of the feudal incidents, and the grantee covenanted to perform feudal services, supposed to be abolished.

The Committee show that the proprietors of the Marce Estate thus contrived to hold on to almost all their

The Committee show that the proprietors of the Na-nor Estates thus contrived to hold on to almost all their most important feudal rights. They made such illegal covenants with their tenants as the following: Covenants by which tenants are annually to perform a day's service such horse and carriage; to bring to the lessor a load of mood; may well be regarded as covenants to perform villein services. Covenants by which the Covenants by which beneats are samually to perform a day's service with horse and carriage; to bring to the lesses a load of wood; may well be regarded as covenants to perform villeis services. Covenants by which the tenant is bound to carry his grist to the landilord's mill to be ground; by which he must buy his dry goods and groceries at his landilord's store; by which he cannot entertain a person not resident on the manor. (not even a brother, sister, lather or friend) without leave first obtained of his lord; are incident of fendal tenure. Governants, hy which the grantor reserves to himself all treams of water, and the land under them, and all mills privileges, with the liberty of cutting all timber necessary to build mills and factories, and the liberty of corupying land and cutting timber, necessary to build upon and construct his furnaces and forges; and with the right of way across the land for all these purposes; seem alike injurious to private enterprise and the public good.

All the lesses upon the manor of Rensaciaerwyck, contain one or more of these objectionable covenants; and Columbia, Delaware, Schoharie, Schenettady, Moutgomery, Otsego, Ulater, Sullican and Dutchess Counties are more or less covered with lesses containing the same and similar covenants.

Covenants for quarter, fifth, sixth, tenth and twelfth sales, by which the tenant upon every transfer of the land is bound to pay to his landlord one-fourth fifth, &c. of the purchase money, are contained in all the leases. These covenants are but another name for fines for alternation, and are a device by which the land to bound to pay to his landlord one-fourth fifth, contrary to the spirit of the act of 1927. And what readers those covenants peculiarly one rous and urjust is the fact that the quarter, fifth, &c. of the purchase money, is construed, as your committee is informed, to apply to the whole value of the premises, with all the tenad's additions and improvements, increased also perhaps by the general growth of the country, or the vi

land at the time it was lessed.

Another vexatious feature of the lesses is the right of predenption reserved to the landlord, by which every tenant desirous to sell, is bound first to offer the premi-

right to reduter and possess the premises.

If either one of the covenants of these leases should be declared illegal and void, it being a part of the consideration, the question might arise whether the whole

instrument was not thereby violated.
Your Committee understand that a large number of ejectment suits are now pending in the Supreme Court for the alleged violation of the covenants to pay quarter, fifth. &c. sales. In 1812, a Commission, consisting of the distinguished Judges Spetcer, Woodworth and Van Ness, made a report to the Legislature, in which they express their contion that the quarter sale reservathey express their opinion that the quarter sale reserva-tions are void. It is to be regretted that the Legislature did not at that time interfere and put an end to the ma-

nortal system.

In all cases of reëntry, under existing laws, the landout of all the betterments of the tenant constitute the chief value of the premises. We conceive that justice demands that the landlord should pay to the tenant the value of the property over and above the value of his leasehold interest.

walue of the property over and above the value of his leasehold interest.

FRAUD UPON IMMIGRANTS.—The Philadelphia Leiger narrates the following case of fraud which took place in this City:

A very interesting family from Germany was defrauded by an individual lo New-York, who obtained some seven or eight dollars in payment of passage from this city to Baltimore, giving them a receipt for the amount, which purported to be good for the fare, and taken as such by them in good faith. On presenting this ticket or receipt at the effice of the Baltimore Company, it was utterly unavailable, the transaction being a fraud, as the Company have no agent there, nor any connection for interest with individuals or companies, in receiving fare for continuous travel or transportation. The family having expended nearly all their means, and, upon learning that they had been cheated, the husband, wife and children were thrown into the greatest possible distress.

On ascertaining the facts Mr. Dale, the President of the Company, sent on the whole family free of charge.

Such frauda are by no means so frequent here as forothers! Yours,

'Encyclopedia Americana.'

To the Editor of The Tribuse:

I have just been examining the last volume of the Encyclopedia Americana, and I find the errors of omission so many and glaring, together with a few errors of commission, that I must speak out about them.

And first of the errors of omission, I have looked in vain to find any notice of the Compromise Act, except a casual notice in the sketch of Com. Elliot.

cal notice or mention of any one of the Red men, such the Company, sent on the whole family free of charge. Such frauds are by no means so frequent here as for merly; the German and Irish Emigrant Societies have done much to prevent them, and we are happy to believe are constantly growing stronger in the work. if any man is an unmitigated scoundrel it is be who takes advantage of the ignorant and unsuspecting immigrant and defraud him of the little pittance on which he relies to commence life in the new world.

> MR. WERSTER .- It affords us very great satis-Ann. Whas Ind. It webster, for the last two or three days, has been convalencent, and will, in all probability, in a few days be restored to his usual good health and strength. We learn that he stiended divine worship at the Presbyterian Church in the forenoon of yes-

Mr. Webster leaves our city to-day, accompanied by

Mrs. Webster and Miss Seston, for Savannah, v Waynesboro and the Central Kaliroad. [Augusta Chronicle (Geo.) May 24.

Testimony against Staveny — Rev. Harvey F.

Leavit, from the General Convention of Vermont, in concluding his statement before the Presbyterian Assembly at Hichmond respecting the state of religious combines selected by the description of slavery, and the sentiments with regard to it of the religious combines are enoughly as possible to the religious combines. That any Californian or other citizen of any chindrance.

That any Californian or other citizen of any clining, is permitted to leave the country without let or similar and privileges are vouchsafed to every citizen of Californians, they had always been and must continue so; opinions—they had always been and must continue so; opi their mountains, they inhaled the breath of freedom. Slavery could not live there. But, said Mr. L. we have as little sympathy as you, sir, (addressing himself to Dr. Thornwell, who comes from Charleston, S. C.) can have with the uira Abolitionists, who are found at the North. We all repudiate the violent spirit they induige. Nor do we claim, said Mr. L. to interier with State institutions, or to disturb the rights of our brethren of the South in any respect. All that we claim is that we may, in an Ecclesiastical and Christian sense, epsek of slavery mutually among ourselves, and if we speak wrong, we ask all our brethren to remind us of it, and pledge ourselves in the spirit of brethren to correct ourselves. We are all, said he, engaged in a common cause—all travelling the same road in the same hope of eternal happiness in Heaven—and we must not fall out by the way. God forbid that we should!

The Purria India. Dr. Thornwell, who comes from Charleston, S. C.) can have with the ultra Abolitionists, who are found at the North. We all repudiate the violent spirit they indusige. Nor do we claim, said Mr. L to interfere with State institutions, or to disturb the rights of our brethren of the South in any respect. All that we claim is that we may, in an Ecclesiastical and Christian sense, speak of slavery mutually among ourselves, and if we speak wrong, we ask all our brethren to remind us of it, and piedge ourselves, and if we speak wrong, we ask all our brethren to remind us of it, and piedge ourselves in the spirit of brethren to correct ourselves. We are all said he, engaged in a common cause—all travelling the same road in the aame hope of eternal happiness in Heaven—and we must not fail out by the way. Got forbid that we should?

The Puebla Indian, Juan.—We had a visit yesterday afternoon from this fine, faithful fellow, who dared all to carry news of Bent's massacre to Santa Få. The lamented Colburn brought Juan in with him, and would have continued his kind friend, had not murder interposed. Juan is here now, friendiess, unless our classes.

[St. Louis Reveille, 19th.]

For Gen. Gideon J. Pillow and Lieut. Colonel Samuel R. Anderson arrived at Nashville From the Army on the light inst. Gen. Pillow. says the Nashville Whig, will make a dying trip to his home in Maury County, and probably proceed immediately to Washington, as he is the bearer of dispatches from Gen. Scott to the Government. His wound is doing very well, though he is obliged to carry his arm in a sing. Col. Anderson proceeded to his home in Sumner County this morning.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Arrival of the U. S. Ship Ohio. We learn by a slip from the Norfolk Herald, that the United States ship-of-the-line Ohio, Capt. Silas

ton,) died at sea.

May 18. Robert Love, ("id purser's steward) died in
the harbor of Hawana. For the information of his
friends, the Philadelphia papers will please copy this May 24. Hugh Devitt, (landsman,) died at sea.

Episcopal Conventions.

The New Jersey Episcopal Convention met at Burlington on Wednesday. The Clergy, says the Newark Advertiser, assembled at Riverside, the hospitable residence of the Diocesan, and at 10 o'clock proceeded in usual order, duly habited, and preceded by the Bishop with Dr. Rudd of Utica, to the Church. The officers and students of Burlington College, and the pu pils of St. Mary's Hall, formed an interesting part of t connected by the state of the s

the recipients continuing to kneel after the distribution till the consecrated elements were conferred. The Bishop's annual report gave a most encouraging view of the condition and prospects of the Diocese.

The Maryland Consection assembled on the same day at Baltimore. After the usual religious services, Bishop Whittingsham book the chair. Dr. Henry Colburn was elected Secretary. The Chair appointed Rev. F. A. Baker Assistant Secretary. The Bishop read his Annual Address, in which he congratulated the members of the Church on its prosperity, and its steady increase and advance. The address embodies a full statement of the Episcopal services rendered by the Bishop during the past year. It also refers, briefly, to the case of the Rev. Mr. Trapnell, and asks canonical legislation for the prevention of such occurrences in the future.

The other proceedings were only of local interest.

DEATH OF THE STATE TREASURER .- We learn from Trenton this morning that Steep A. Paxaco, Esq.
the State Treasurer, died about 8 o'clock last evening of
the disease (indammation of the bowels) with which he
was taken about a week since. He was a valuable officer
and a most worthy man.

The Another rabid dog was found running in
the streets this morning, he was son to be treed the

he streets this morning; he was seen to bite two oth-logs in Market-st. [Newark Adv. 27th. Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1847.

There is no news in the City to day, unless it be that the Canvass-backed Man has a new pair of trowsers—cross-barred, like the celebrated ones of Dg Marka—Knowing how valuable is your midnight space, I refrain from farther occupying it.

P. S. I must tell you about the weather—it is perfectly shocking; positively, you've no idea. Neither have I, it may rain or it may not—that is to say, such are my present impressions.

It may rain or it may not—that is to say, such are my present impressions.

Holders of Plour have receded a little, and sales 1800 bits made at \$8.87. Rye Flour in moderate demand, but mayers give \$6.75 to fill orders. Wheat selling 105 to 115 for Fenn red and white. Corn—Sales yellow at 116; no white oldering. Corn Meal—no sales, holders and buyers cannot meet: \$5.25 offered, \$5.37] asked. The desard for Oats continue, and sales to day for Fenn. at 65. Southern 60 cts—the demand for government keeps the market bare. Cotton—moderate sales and prices unset the Mraky still improving—sales in bits at 374, held at close 38 cts. Groceries dull, and no change in prices.

Sales of Stock—First Board—5 N O Gra, 1361; \$6000 Treas Notes, 68, 36, 1051; \$1000 do, ch. 1051; \$1000 U S

The St. Louis Union has files of the Californian up to January 23. From its extracts we select the

people prefer the United States Government and will determine their own destiny for themselves. The Californian of the 6th of February notices the ar

side a saw and grist mill. The Lexington was loaded with batteries, 21 pounders, mortars, &c. &c. for military purposes. Three other transports with Col. Stevenson's regiment were shortly expected. "Sufficient, with Gen. Kearney's column, to secure California as a territory of the United States." A fortification will be erected at San Francisco. There is abundance of timber, and water power almost inexhaustible, up the Sacramento river.

nmendation and due recompense from the General on board the U. S. ship Independence.

of Montercy, Feb. 1, 1847. W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK, Commander in Chief.
The Californian of the 13th contains the treaty negoisted by Col. Fremont. The following are the stipula-

The commissioners on the part of the Californians 1. The commissioners on the part of the Control as agree that their entire force shall, on presentation of themselves to Lt. Col. Fremont, deliver up their stillery and public arms, and that they shall return peacesoly to their homes, conforming to the laws and regulations of the United States, and not again take up arms during the war between the United States and Mexico, but will assist and sid in placing the country in a state of peace and transmitting.

tranquility.

2. The commissioners on the part of Lt. Col. Fremont, agree and hind themselves on the fulfilment of the lat Article by the Californians, that they shall be guarantied protection of life and property, whether on parole or

herwise.

3. That until a treaty of peace be made and signed tween the United States of North America and the public of Mexico, no Californian or other Mexican cite a shall be bound to take the oath of allegiance.

1. That any Californian or other citizen of Mexico, deing, is permitted to leave the country without let or drance.

CITY ITEMS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Second No. -In our fermer article the present exhibition of the Academy was said to be characterized by a low satimate of art, a superficial study and insight into natura mate of art, a superstand and a prevailing extravagant, and flashy mode of execution. This was stated in the most general manner without reference to any particular picture, and there, for our own part, we should prefer to leave it. But we suspect that, in order to have the facts so come home to public and to artists, as to have any serious effect in arresting the downward tendency, some examples must be employed.

It is said, "Why find fault particularly with this exhi-

bition? It is not much worse than those which have

gone before it." As to this, we cannot say, not having en familiar with the Exhibitions of the Academy, and indeed never having seen but one of them before, and that, some ten years ago. We have not criticised the exhibition now open, because it is worse or better than others, but because it possesses certain very strongly marked qualities which stand in great need of earnest endemnation and resolute avoldance, by all parties If the evil be an habitual and deeply-rooted one, so much the more need that it be set forth in its true light, and thereby removed. We are, however, not ignorant that the tendencies which we have noticed among the pictures of the Academy, are, by no means original with them, or theirs exclusively. Modern Art has aban doned Nature for a poor kind of trickery, not only in this country, but in England, France, Italy and Germany, and except a few gifted and unwearied souls, who here and there, maintain the tradition and the aspiration for better things, artists are lost upon false paths which lead to worse than nowhere. Not dreaming that Art is not a handicraft, but rests upon the deepest and most subtle principles, they waste their lives in seeking a dubious and fortuitous success, which, when attained, is nothing more than a happy accident; not conceiving that the artist is not an imitator, they copy antique, of caricature modern nature; not knowing how to endow ir pictures with what is substantial and permanent they whitewash them into a flaring, gaudy flimsiness and not driven to Art by any life-deep, overmastering impulse, they despair at the outset of ever coming near the awful boundary which still girds about the old mas ters, as if they were more than earnest men of gentus who saw into nature with their own eyes, and by patient thought learned to repeat what they saw. Nothing shews more conclusively the sad weakness of modern art, than this involuntary as well as voluntary confes sion, that the old masters can not even be approached. But let us come back to the Academy. Perhaps a more striking evidence of the truth of all our strictures could not be found than in the first picture

of the catalogue. It is called "Cortes," and professes to epresent the Mexican adventurer at the moment when his soldiers discovered that he had destroyed their ships. The artist has just enough dexterity with the brush to prevent the absolutely uninformed from seeing the true haracter of his work, but we do not see how it can imn idea and in execution, it exemplifies every one of the faults we have spoken of. There is no unity in the design, and no regard to nature in the mode in which it is painted. Cortez is represented as a theatrical dandy, in a dress fresh from the band-box, practising an unknown and unintelligible sort of gesticulations. Two ladies, equally theatrical and inexplicable, figure in the fore ground, while the fierce, weather-beaten soldiers, who ere just on the point of tearing their Captain in pieces. are engaged on their own account, without reference to the other gentlemen and ladies present, in very strange and alarming feats of posturing. The color is distributed over the pleture in the same manner-red, yellow and white are put here and there, according to no principle but that on which the Indian paints himself to make the greatest possible display. Huntington's pictures are somewhat an improvement

pon this but, they are far from satisfactory. To pass by the portraits, and notice only the historical compositions of this artist, we have, No. 70, "Mercy fainting at the her devotions in the Tower; and No. 222, "Plety and Folly." In the first of these, the figures are as much out of proportion. (being, as we reckon, near eight heads high,) as they are out of drawing otherwise. Besides, the picture tells no story that is worth telling. The actors in it have not character enough apparently, to ren der an ordinary conversation tolerable. The picture does not proceed from that depth of feeling, which, if not the first, is one of the most indispensible requisites in a picture. It does not haunt you after leaving it with any new revelations of passion or of heauty, but mainly with the painful impression of a most dialocated and de-formed shoulder. It was bad enough to make Mercy a giautess, but to put her joints out is worse.

In the other pictures by the same artist, the same defects are to be found. In conception, in drawing, and in sight into nature and gross extravagance in execution We might pursue our remarks into greater detail, Lut we cannot doubt that enough has been said to prove the truth of our general assertions. Every artist must feel that the pictures we have spoken of form no exception to the tenor of the exhibition at large. In our next no tice we shall discuss works of more merit.

OPERA.—The regular season having closed, we Engineers, are now to have the benefits of such of the leading arclaims to the public. First of these is Signora Prog. who this evening, presents Donizetti's L'Elisir D'Amore, in which she sustains Adlna, a character already converted into her name in the minds of Opera goers in this City To the natural attractions of the benefit of a public favorite, there are thus added the inducements of a piece not heard before since the advent of the present compa ny, and we cannot doubt that the fair beneficiary will be greeted by a crowded and genial audience.

On Monday evening, that accomplished artist, Sig. R. PRITI, will try the temper of the public by a bill of un-common variety and richness. The performance will mmence by a composition of Lindpaintner, for a lute, Clarlonet, Oboe and Bassoon, with a French-hors Obligato. This will be followed by the Second and Third Acts of I Lombardi which contain the gems of that magnificent Opera. Sig. Rapetti will then play with we have been assured, the violin Duo, by Mauer, which be so successfully performed with Sivori. The evening's entertainment will conclude with the Second and Third Acts of Lucia, when Benedetti may once more be heard in his favorite part. If all this, taken together with the universal friendship for Sig Rapetti, does not draw together one of the most brilliant houses of the season, we shall be greatly disappointed.

On Wednesday evening, Maestro Banili takes his benefit, and on Friday, Sig. Sanquiaico. Of these entertainments, we shall speak hereafter.

BOARD OF EDUCATION-Wednesday-Compara ing communication was received from Ald. Walker, the County Superintendent of Schools:

To Townsend Harris, Esp. President.

Siza: It is my intention to institute a comparative examination of all the Common Schools in the City at some convenient place at an early date, and I shall be much gratified if the Board of Education should think proper to appoint a committee to cooperate with me in taking the best measures to make this examination thorough and satisfactory. With great respect, &c.

On motion of Mr. Fellows a Committee of Five was appointed agreeably to the tenor of the communication. The Committee consists of Mesers. Fellows, Nichol,

Spaniding Dodge and Denny.

[The pian we understand to be that each Public School in the City and County shall send to the examination a deputation consisting of about five of its best scholars to represent the school, who will be examined, without preparation as to particular questions, in all the branches taught in said school |

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.—There arrived

in the City yesterday, 26,512 barrels of flour, 10,439 bushels of wheat, 26,492 of corn, and 574 barrels of provisions, acluding packed and smoked beef and pork, beside quantities of potatoes, apples, butter, cheese, &c. THE "HOME JOURNAL."-The numbers of this

very besutiful and useful family paper, which we have received for this year, need nothing but their own beauty of appearance and interesting contents, to recommend them. The enterprising proprietors of this journal, Morris and Willis, seem determined to have no rival. [Schuylkili Gazette Police-James Gobic was yesterday arrested

by officer McMannus of the Sixth Ward, charged with an assault with intent to kill Albert Lyon and Mary Jane Thompson. Detained for examination....The premises of Mr. Willands N. 2. The premises of Mr. William N. 2. The premises of Mr. 2. The premises of Thompson. Detained for examination....The premises of Mr. Wilbanks, No. 37 Rutgers st. was entered about 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, and robbed of 12 sil. ver spoons, and 6 silver forks. No arrest Patrick Whelan was yesterday arrested by officers Holland and Clahan of the Fourth Ward, charged with swindling Maria Smith out of three sovereigns (\$14 52) He was

Isquests.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at Governor's Island, upon the body of an unknown
man, who was found floating in the water hear that
placer Verdict death by drowning... Also, at No. 102
Washington-st upon the body of an unknown man, a
native of Ireland, aged 40 years. Verdict death by ap
oplexy.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

A PATRIOT GONE.-Elijah Burbank, aged 85. fled at the residence of his son, Col. Eurbank, in Wil liam st. At the early age of sixteen he served in the war of the Revolution, and fought bravely with many others in "the days which tried men's souls." He was highly respected by all who knew him, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to issuent his death. They are fast passing away, those brave old patriors and in a few years more they will all be gathered to the homes of their fathers."

The Female Academy in Joralemon st. was filled to repletion last evening. Mr. Bibb, we think, spoke better than he did on Tuesday evening seeming more at home, and entirely free from embarrassment The audience listened to every word that fell from his Hos with the greatest attention. His eloquence is that of the heart, and we are sure that no one can listen to his touching appeals without feeling an innate abhorrence for slavery, and a wider and readier sympathy for the oppressed and down-trodden. He continues his lectures his evening, commencing at half past seven o'clock

PADDY'S PORTFOLIO .- Mr. Lover opened bi. budget of comicalities last evening to an audience composed of the cliss of the city. He appeared in excellent spirits, and his entertainment passed off to the satisfact tion of all present.

FOUND DROWNED .- Coroner Abraham held as FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Abraham held as inquest yesterday morning at Fulton ferry on the body of an unknown man found floating in the river. He was about forty five or fifty years of age, and from appear, ance had been in the water nearly two mouths. He had on a pair of black pantaloons, black frock coat, light vest and a black silk scarf about his neck. In his pockets were found a bunch of keys, a couple of koives, and card containing the address of some hotel keeper in Boaton. There was a small piece of rope about the body, and it appeared as if it had been tied at some other place. He was not recognized, and the jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned."

POLICE,-James Hudson was arrested yesterds:

CONMON PLEAS. - Part 1 - Nos. 27, 45, 57, 81. Part 2 Nos. 80, 82, 84, 86, 56, 88, 90, 92, 94, 292.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Uishorder,
—Eighald Brosen, Jr. vs. James Raymond.—Mr. B. seels
to recover \$175 for a lithograph represented the measgerie chariot of Mr R. drawn by elephants, forming a large
picture, which is placed as a show bill of the measures
in most of the public housers. It was allowed that \$55
had been paid, and \$175 was proved to be the work of
the lithograph. For defence it was said the original
agreement was for \$50 to \$100, but that some more week
was placed in it than originally ordered, and \$40 additional offered, but refused. The jury considered \$40
more sufficient, and gave a verdict for plaintif for that
amount. Its an action of debt, a verdict of over \$50 is
required in this Court to carry costs.—For plaintif
Messre. H. Morrison and L. B. Read, Jr. For defendant
Mr. H. B. Cowles.

Massive Court—Before Judge Waterbury—Cleader. MARINE COURT-Before Judge Waterbury - Cleader

MARINE COUNT—Before Judge Waterbury—Cleader-ning vs. Davids and George—Action by a sensor of the orig St. Louis against the two mates of the vessel, to recover damages for assault and battery, or repeated occasions, while on the voyage between New Orleans. Havre and New York; on one occasion Mr. George striking him with a flint stone over the head, and the other looking on. Judgment for plaintif \$50 and costs. —For plaintif, Mr. Mills and Mr. Shaffer; for defendant Mr. Bebee. Subscriptions received to The Weekly Tribune

Otheany Fails, N.Y.

Otheany Fails, N.Y.

I Liberty, do.

I Ruttiand, VI.

Mackinar, Mich.

Centrevillo, do.

S Kikhari, Ind.

Dorby, Con.

North Stamford, Conn. Oxboro', do... Leonardville, do... Hamiiton, do... Philadelphia, do... Subscriptions received to The Daily Tribune, THURSDAY, May 27.

Subscriptions received to The New-Yorker. THURSDAY, May 27. | Westmoreland, N. Y

Subscriptions received to The Semi-Weekly.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The manager of this institution deserves great credit for his untiling exertions for its grafification of the public, and his afforts seem to be appreciated by the crowds who daily shrong the salons witness the samulag performance, together with the salest and heavituit representation of the Functal of Napourth sections. icon. John Duno, the Rascal Jack, the Chaps Mr. Harrison and others appear this afternooning at 34 and 8 o'clock.

Business Notices

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS-GREAT REDUCTION -Look at the following prices and judge for yourselves Real Diamond Pointed Pens, with real silver pencils \$1 formerly \$1 50—those at \$1 50 sold elsewhere at \$2—and as good a Pen for \$2 as can be found at any price. Don't nistake the number. J. Y. SAVAGE, 92 Fulton-st.

GOLD PENS, STILL LOWER -J. W. GREATON & CO.71

Cedar st. are now selling a good gold pen for 75c. a real diamond-pointed pen for \$1, and the magnificent \$2 pen. (said to be the best and cheapest pen in the city.) for \$1 75, (silver pencil case always included.) together with some dozen other styles of pens, much chesper either wholesale or retail, than can be found elsewhere CONGRESS ELASTIC GAITERS, Oxford Ties, pa tent leather Nullifiers and Shoes, Half Boots, and overy

other article for gents. Summer wear, for sale and made to order at the lowest prices, at WATRINS's Fashionable Boot Establishment, 114 Fulton at. LEARY & Co.-SUMMER HAT, 1847, -Of Rocky Montain Silvery Beaver, mithout mixture, will be introduced on Saturday the 29th inst. and sold for the enewing se-

son, at their standard price. An adequate supply of the raw material, obtained atder peculiar advantages, and their improvements is manufacture, enable L. & Co. to present to their custo TIVE EXAMINATION OF ALL THE SCHOOLS -The follow- mers, and the public generally, in the above article dat which has never before been offered at the price in this

or any other country. my27 %
SUMMER HATS —ROBERTSON, of the Phoneix Hat and Cap Manufactory, formerly of 103 but now of 89 Fulton st. N. Y. and 63 Fulton st. Brooklyn, has just introduced bis beautiful style of Drab and Pearl Castors, the price of which he has reduced, the former to \$3 and the latter to \$2 50. These Hats are very light and pleasant and are trimmed so as to prevent the perspiration from strik-

ing through. Museum, are selling fine Prench Celf Boots # MS equal to those usually sold for \$6 or \$7. Quick said and small profits is their motto.

myt5 lm* and small profits is their motto.

Sands's Sansaparilla.—The numerous unsolicited atti-montals from individuals of the highest respeciability and in the most conclusive and estisfactory manner its perol-ing influence over diseases arising from an impute see of the blood. "Bovoron, Va. March II, Uff. "Massas. Sands:—Gentlemes—About four year see a

amali sore made its appearance on my left inigh, with asp increasing until it assumed the appearance of a base ble when it was lanced without any good effect. Several other similar sores came out around the first, and her unted in one single sore; these increases to more than twenty. and extended haif around the upper part of my thigh The sore was called a Carbuncia. I tried to heal the sore with various prescriptions and remedies, but all is vain it was finally induced to try your Saraparilla, from reading the testimony of those who had been cured by issues, as accordingly purchased two bottles, which had a very worship effect. I continued its use, and my some are now

Prepared and sold, wholesale and SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fo. Sold also by Dreggists generally three States. Price \$1 per bottle or six bo

New Inventions -The papers a

PRIZE FIGHT NIPPED IN THE BUD.—Henry Nation, Dennis Riley, John H. Thompson, John H. Townsend, and John Jefferson, colored, were arrested yesterday attenuous at Red Hook Point while engaged in getting up a prize battle, a la Caunt and Sullivan. Two of them were stripped and had entered the ring ready for action, but the Police fortunately pounced on them is time to put a step to the encounter. A crowd of two at three hundred, mostly blacks, had assembled to see the performance, the greater part of those present being from the purileus of New York. The parties were brought before Justice Garrison, who after examination ordered them to be committed to jail to await trial.

FOLICE.—James Fluctson was arrested yesterday by officer Wright for drunkenness and disorderly coduct. Examined, discharged and sent to New York... Ann Cairns was arrested by officer Fances for assault and battery. Gave ball in the sum of \$200 to appear at General Seasions of the Feace... John Listor was arrested by officer Wolver for assault and threatening—Gave ball in the sum of \$200 to appear at General Seasions and to keep the peace six mouths... Owen Cherry sizes a sum and to keep the peace six mouths... Owen Cherry the contract of the contract o sions and to keep the peace six months.... Owen Cherr was arrested by officer Dawson for drunkenges and dis orderly conduct. Examined and discharged....Samuel Cliven was arrested by officer Cowles for being druck and disorderly. Committed to the cells. Court Calendar ... Tais Day.